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WHOLE NUMBER 418.

Year	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
One	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Two	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Three	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Four	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Five	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Six	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Seven	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Eight	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Nine	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Ten	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Business Notices, under a regular heading, 15 cts. per line for each insertion, seven 15 cts. for the first, and 10 cts. for each subsequent insertion. 20 cts. per line. Ordinary Notices, Resolutions of Respect, &c., 5 cts. per line.
The above rates, which are the same that we have always charged, have been adopted by all the papers in this part of the State.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A long time ago, before railroads were known,
Or steamboats had plied on the lake,
I had business to do at some distance from home,
And concluded my money to take.

His condition was late, it could not be called law,
Though he seemed in his speed some to slack;
I took only four days my journey to go,
And yet I spent five coming back.

The weather was hot from the sun, had no shade,
Dust and flies gave me horrible bother,
Yet I counted exactly the progress I made,
Tossing each day one mile less than the other.

The distance from home to the place where I went,
Young adepts in figures may find;
Their time won't be fully but usefully spent,
In a few exercises of the mind.

SOME FORTY YEARS AGO.

How wonderful are the changes, Jim,
Since forty years ago,
When girls wore wooden dresses, Jim,
And boys wore pants of tow;

When shoes were made of calfskin,
And socks of homespun wool,
And children did a half-day's work
Before the hour of school.

The girls took needle lessons, Jim,
Upon the spinning-wheel,
And practiced both and early, Jim,
On spindle, swift, and real;

The boys would ride back-to-back to call
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off before 'twas day,
Some forty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sleds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As luggies now-a-days.

And even answered well for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast,
Some forty years ago.

O, well do I remember, Jim,
The Whisker patent shoe,
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our girls had wore;

And how the neighbors wondered
When we got the thing to go,
They said 'twould last and kill us all,
Some forty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,
From what it used to be,
For men are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws;

But what on earth we're coming to,
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much,
Since forty years ago.

Brown Paper Against the Cold.

The "old woman's" remedy for a
"cold on the chest," a sore throat, or
a bruise, which consisted in an applica-
tion of brown paper steeped in beer
or vinegar, owed its efficacy to the
heat-retaining properties of the paper.

A wet pad of this material, so far as
the surface next to the skin was con-
cerned, acted almost as well as a layer
of wet linen rag protected with a
thick covering of flannel. In short,
stout paper of the commonest sort is
an effective non-conductor, and may
be most advantageously employed as
covering for beds or to eke out scanty
clothing. If this were generally known
among the poor, strong sheets of thick
paper would be stitched to the back
of ragged quilts, with the result of
rendering many a poor family com-
fortable, because better protected from
the bitter weather of winter nights.

A piece of thick paper inserted be-
tween the lining and the cloth of a
waistcoat, or in the back of a thin
coat, will render it warm as well as
light. The suggestion is a small one,
but it is simple to carry into effect,
and will be found effective.—[Lancet.]

American Superstitions.

The following superstitions handed
down by traditions, are yet fer-
vently believed in many parts of
America. White specks on the nails
are luck. Whoever reads epitaphs
loses his memory. To rock the cradle
when empty is injurious to the child.

To eat while a bell is tolling for a fun-
eral causes a toothache. The crowing
of a hen indicates some approaching
disaster. When a mouse gnaws a
gown some misfortune may be appreh-
ended. He who has teeth white
asunder must seek his fortune in some
distant land. Whoever finds a four
leaf trefoil (shamrock) should wear it
for good luck. Beggar's bread should
be given to children who are slow in
learning to speak. If a child less
than twelve months old be brought
into a cellar he becomes fearful.

When a child plays soldier on the
roadside it forebodes the approach of
war. A child grows proud if suff-
ered to look into a mirror while less
than twelve months old.

The Hargis-Green Jury.

A gentleman from this city, who
returned from Louisville last night,
reports the Hargis-Green jury still
living, but rapidly falling in strength.

Nine of them are now in an almost
comatose condition, seldom giving the
slightest evidence of life until the close
of a deposition is announced, when
they slowly open their eyes, wink
once, and again fall to sleep. The
other three have more strength and
less intelligence. They are continu-
ally on the move, but seem to be en-
tirely unconscious of all that is pass-
ing. A coroner is in constant atten-
dance, lest one of the many magis-
trates present should pick up the legal
fee provided for such cases, should
such an emergency arise.—Lexington
Press.

SHORT NOVEL.—A Boston woman

stage-struck; cruel husband refused to
let her become an actress; she got a
divorce and then failed on the stage;
went back and asked hubbly to forgive
her. He was sicker enough to do so,
and they were remarried.

Sayings, and Who First Said Them.

Many of our common sayings, so
trite and pithy, are used without the
least idea from whose mouth or pen
they first originated. Probably the
works of Shakespeare furnish us with
more of these familiar maxims than
any other writer, for to him we owe:

'All is not gold that glitters,' 'Make a
virtue of necessity,' 'Screw your
courage to the sticking place,' (not
point), 'They laugh that win,' 'This
is the short and long of it,' 'Compari-
sons are odious,' 'As merry as the day
is long,' 'A Daniel came to judg-
ment,' 'Frailty, thy name is woman,'
and a host of others.

Washington Irving gives 'The Al-
mighty Dollar,' Thos. Morton queried
long ago 'What will Mrs. Grundy
say?' while Goldsmith answers, 'Ask
me no questions and I'll tell you no
lies.' Charles C. Pickney gives
'Millions for defense, but not one cent
for tribute,' 'First in war, first in
peace, and first in the hearts of his
fellow-citizens' (not countrymen), ap-
peared in the resolutions presented to
the House of Representatives in De-
cember, 1790, prepared by General
Henry Lee.

From the same we cull 'Make as-
surance doubly sure,' 'Christmas comes
but once a year,' 'Count their chick-
ens ere they are hatched,' and 'Look
before you leap.'

Thomas Tassier, a writer of the six-
teenth century, gives us, 'It's an ill
wind turns no good,' 'Better late than
never,' 'Look ere thou leap,' and 'The
stone that is rolling can gather no
moss,' 'All cry and no wool' is found
in Butler's 'Hudibras.'

Dryden says: 'None but the brave
deserve the fair,' 'Men are but child-
ren of a larger growth,' and 'Through
thick and thin,' 'No pent up Utes
contracts our power,' declared John-
ston Sewell.

'When Greeks join Greeks then
was the tug of war,' Nathaniel Lee,
1692.

'Of the two evils I have chosen the
least,' and 'The end must justify the
means,' are from Matthew Prior. We
are indebted to Colley Cibber for the
agreeable intelligence that 'Richard is
himself again.' Johnson tells us of 'A
ghost later, and Mackintosh 1791, the
phrase often attributed to John Ran-
dolph 'Wise and masterly inactivity.'

'Variety is the very spice of life,'
'Not very much the worse for wear,'
Cowper. 'Man proposes, but God
disposes,' Thomas A. Kempis.

Christopher Marlowe gave forth the
invitation so often repeated by his
brothers, in a less public way, 'Love
me little, love me long.' Edward
Coke was of the opinion that 'A man's
house is his castle.' To Milton we owe
'The paradise of fools' 'A wilderness
of sweets,' and 'Moping melancholy
and moonstruck madness.'

Edward Young tells us 'Death loves
a shining mark.' 'A fool at forty is a
fool indeed,' but alas, for his knowl-
edge of human nature when he tells
us 'Man wants but little, not that lit-
tle long.'

From Bacon comes 'Knowledge is
power,' and Thomas Southerne re-
minds us that 'Pity's skin to love,'
Dean Swift thought that 'Bread is the
staff of life.' Campbell found that
'Coming events cast their shadows be-
fore,' 'Tis distance lends enchant-
ment to the view,' 'A thing of beauty
is a joy forever,' is from Keats.

Franklin said 'God helps them who
help themselves,' and Lawrence Sterne
comforts us with the thought, 'God
tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.'

Even some of the 'slang' phrases of
that day have a legitimate origin.
'Putting your foot in it,' is certainly
not a very elegant mode of expres-
sion, but according to the 'Asiatic
Researches,' it is quite a fine point of
law; when the title to land is dis-
puted in Hindostan, two holes are dug
in the ground and used to incase a
limb of each lawyer (?), and the one
who first put his client's case, Fancy,
if you can, some of our famous
'limbs of the law' pleading in such
a manner! It is generally the client
who puts his foot in it.

When things are in disorder they
are often said to be turned 'topy tur-
py,' this expression is derived from
the way in which turf used for fuel is
placed to dry, the turf being turned
downward; and the expression then
means top-side turf-way.—[Detroit
Free Press.]

The salary of the Czar of Russia is
\$17,400 per minute. It seems good
pay when one does not remem-
ber that his principal occupation is
that of being shot at by some of his
beloved subjects, and to guard against
the explosion of numerous kegs of
powder under the room in which he
takes his meals. The last little explo-
sion which occurred a few days ago,
burst his dining-room wide open and
only killed about a score of soldiers
and waiters. The Nihilists don't
'give the old man a chance.'

A Republican on Grant.

We are fully sensible of the immen-
sity of the figure of General Ulysses
S. Grant in the history of our coun-
try, and have no desire to detract
from the fame of his deeds.

We are aware that his services have
been great, and that in many trying
circumstances he has behaved with ad-
mirable sense and displayed qualities
of the highest manhood.

It was not his fault that he was
taken from the well earned position at
the head of the army, to be President
of the United States. That was the
inevitable result of his most fortunate
military career, and the civil charac-
ter of the American people.

The man to whom Lee surrendered
the army of Northern Virginia had to
become, as we were constituted, our
Chief Magistrate, and the sagacity
displayed in making terms at Appom-
attox indicated the possession of the
facilities of statesmanship.

To us the first term of General
Grant as President was a disappoint-
ment. The objection that we held was
that the General's administration was
too nearly an example of personal
government. Hence we opposed his
re-election.

The mistake of the General in his
second term was in regarding his re-
election as an endorsement of his faults,
whereas it was partly the result of an
admiring appreciation of his military
achievements, and partly the incapaci-
ty of the opposition to organize the
forces at their command. Added to
this, of course, was an abiding popu-
lar distrust of the Democratic party,
which in the war of the rebellion had
antagonized the nationality of the
American people.

The power of the forces opposed to
the Grant Administration, failing to
find an opportunity under the contest
of 1872, was developed in 1874, and
unfortunately restored to formidable-
ness the Democratic party. The Re-
publican party was saved from thor-
ough overthrow in 1876, by the sub-
ordination of the personality of the
President.

Since that time the Republicans
have gained and the Democrats have
lost strength. The identification in
1880 of the Republican party with
General Grant would be fatal to it,
even if there had not grown up in
the country a serious sense that among
the requirements of republicanism
amongst us, is the limitation that the
great office shall not be held by any
citizen more than two terms.

The nomination of General Grant
for a third term of the Presidency is
not demanded by any such emergency
as might dull the sense of public ap-
prehension in departing from the well
considered and long observed custom
of the country. The adulation to
which Grant is accustomed and his
conspicuity before the world but sharp-
en all points of opposition to his fur-
ther elevation.

We can never consent, no matter
what the excuse, to the theory that
there is but one man fitted for the dis-
charge of the duties of the Chief Mag-
istracy. This Republic is poor indeed
if she has not ten thousand citizens
any one of whom is equal to the high-
est responsibilities in her civil service.

We oppose and shall oppose a third
term of the Presidency for General
Grant, not through hostility to him as
an individual, but because we can not
recognize the Presidency as in any
sense personal to one citizen. Those
who virtually assume that the office
is perquisite of General Grant, are
responsible for the personalities that
appear in the present discussion.

It is perfectly consistent with the
highest estimation of General Grant's
services in the army and the Cabinet
to take the most positive part against
his reappointment in political life. In-
deed, those who are truly his friends
should be strongest against the misuse
of his name which can not result other
than disastrously to himself, and
which if persisted in may be produc-
tive of misfortunes to the people who
honor him, and impair the vital force
of the principles in defense of which he
acquired renown.—[Cincinnati Com-
mercial.]

The two strongest men at a mining
camp near Leadville agreed to have a
wrestling match on top of a derick
twenty feet high. There was to be
but one fall, for it was considered that
the one who got thrown from the
small platform would be disabled, if
not killed. The struggle lasted ten
minutes, each of the contestants doing
his utmost to hurt the other off. Fi-
nally the man who was being van-
quished drew a knife, and dangerously
stabbed his antagonist.

Little Johnnie says: 'Talk about
your patent base-burner stoves, my
ma's old slipper is a hot enough base-
burner for me.'

Starving Irishman: 'I ask ye fur a
tater, and ye gives me an agitator.'—
[Harper's Weekly.]

War in the House.

Wah has again reared its awful
front on the floor of the Kentucky
Legislature. Mr. Speaker Bigger
threatened to publish Mr. Representa-
tive Camp for disorderly conduct at
the Friday night session and Mr.
Representative C. said he would hold
Mr. Speaker B. responsible for such
publication—would camp on his trail
as it were—and Mr. Speaker B. re-
plied to Mr. Representative C. that
he (Mr. Speaker B.) was a thorough-
ly responsible gentleman, he gawd,
sir; and the House adjourned amid
the horrid howls of the dogs of war
that were just dying to be given the
slip.

Saturday came on apace, with
lowering sky and a 'demonstration damp-
ness,' suggestive of cadavers to come.
The House assembled, but to much
water and a sense of an impending
catastrophe cast a gloom over their en-
tire communitiv, so to speak. The
pall was not dispelled when the gen-
tleman from Madison, with a name
that advances to the attack in two
divisions sent out four wherabouts
skirmishers, and followed with all his
forces, masked in a 'Roade,' That
this House, in order to maintain its
dignity, its self-respect for its Speaker,
demand of him an apology for his un-
pardonable and unparliamentary con-
duct." The motion was laid on the
table, but the Speaker nagranimously
remarked that he was a little "un-
well," at the night session; Mr. Camp
replied that he was not feeling first-
rate himself; each looked unutterable
tenderness in the other's eyes, and
thus, for about the twenty-fifth time
during the present session, was blood-
shed averted, and all was quiet on the
old Kaintuck.—[Bowling Green In-
telligencer.]

The Train Wreckers of Pottstown.

The Norristown Herald gives a de-
cided illustration of life in the small
railroad town in the following:—
"When the Sunday afternoon train
from Reading, Pa., reaches Pottstown
the passengers always find three or
four hundred people—mostly young
men—at the station to welcome them.
Old travelers would feel lonesome if
the crowd wasn't there, and would
probably never travel that road again.
If the train meets with an accident
and doesn't arrive at Pottstown until
midnight, half of the male population
of the town are there to receive it all
the same. It is said that the con-
ductor one Sunday afternoon, just for
a joke, jumped the track two miles
above Pottstown, and ran his train
across the fields, striking the rails
again just above Limerick. When the
several hundred persons who con-
gregated at the depot, as usual, learned
how they had been fooled, they pe-
titioned the Town Council to move
the borough back six miles from the
railroad, in order to get even with
the Railroad Company. This is reli-
able—if true.

The story is told of a clergyman,
that, after preaching an interesting
sermon on the "Recognition of Friends
in Heaven," was accosted by a hearer,
who said: "I liked the sermon, and I
wish you would preach another on the
recognizing of people in this world. I
have been attending your church three
years, and not five persons in the con-
gregation have so much as bowed to
me in all that time."

Women, it seems, are employed as
"spotters" on the New York Central
Railroad, and are provided with note-
books and ingenious little mirrors by
which, with their tacks turned to the
conductor, they can see just how
many passengers on a coach give up
their tickets or money for fares. The
veils and wraps worn by them conceal
their movements and disarm suspi-
cion.

The new editor of the Shelby Scen-
tinel embraces the opportunity to
thank his fair correspondents, but be-
fore he has been editor three weeks he
will embrace his fair correspondents
and thank the opportunity. One's
taste improves wonderfully under
journalistic training.—[Kentucky In-
telligencer.]

Mr. Bilderback laid down his pa-
per and gazed thoughtfully into the
fire. "From the frequency of glow-
ing and highly eulogistic obituary
notices," the old man said, "I judge
there is an unprecedented mortality
among the mean men, just now."

A religious paper asks the question
how old is glass? We neither know
nor care. "How old are the contents
of the glass?" is the question whose
answer most interests us.—[E. G. Lo-
gan.]

Teacher in high school at — "Are
pro and con synonymous or opposite
terms?" Scholar: "Opposite." Teach-
er: "Give an example." Scholar:
"Progress and Congress."

"Will advertising pay?" is a very
old question and it has been proven
that it will; but what most interests
the editor is, will the advertiser pay?
—[McKean Miner.]

The late spell of weather calls to
mind the remark of a sable brother,
that "he had 'nos' allers noticed, if
lived fru de month of March, he liv-
ed fru de year."

At Montreal last week a locomotive
crossed the river on ice. We prefer
quail on toast, but still, a locomotive
on ice is food for reflection.—[Troy
Press.]

Fred De Funiak's Romance.

Mr. Fred De Funiak, the General
Manager of the Louisville and Nash-
ville railroad, is held high in estima-
tion by railroad men. He is an Aus-
trian by birth, and the son of a fa-
mous sire. He served in the Austrian
army in the Italian wars and is the
proud possessor of several medals and
decorations won by acts of bravery
and discretion. He came to this
country during the war of the rebel-
lion, and entered the Confederate
army, in which he rose to high rank
on account of his ability as an engi-
neer. He served under Gens. Forrest
and Dick Taylor. At the battle of
Selma, Ala., in which Mr. De Funiak
took part, two Mississippians, father
and son, fell mortally wounded. The
old man made a dying request of the
Austrian that he would carry their
remains to their homes in Mississippi.
He promised, and fulfilled his agree-
ment. At the home of the dead men
he met the daughter and sister, and
fell in love with her. When the war
closed, they married, and have since
lived in Louisville. Mr. De Funiak
rose gradually from a subordinate situ-
ation in the service of the Louisville
and Nashville Company to his present
influential position.

Call for a Democratic State Convention.

To the Democracy of Kentucky:
At a meeting of the State Execu-
tive Committee, held at Frankfort,
March 4, 1880, the following resolu-
tions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Democratic State con-
vention to appoint delegates to the National
Democratic convention to meet in Cin-
cinnati June 22, 1880, and also to select State
Electors, be, and is hereby, called to meet
in Lexington on Thursday, June 17, 1880,
at 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That in accordance with the ac-
tion of the last State convention, prece-
dents that county meetings to appoint dele-
gates to State conventions shall be held on
the same day throughout the State, we
hereby appoint Saturday, June 5th, as the
day on which the Democracy shall meet at
their respective county seats for that pur-
pose. The county committees are request-
ed to give due notice and to name the hour
at which the meetings will be held. In se-
lecting delegates it is recommended that
the new rule of one for each two hundred
votes cast for Blackburn, and one for every
fraction of one hundred and over be observ-
ed.

J. STODARD JOHNSTON, CH'N.
J. W. TATE, SEC'Y.

SLEEP.—Sleep will do much to
cure irritability of temper, peevish-
ness, and uneasiness. It will build up
and make strong a weary body. It
will do much to cure dyspepsia, par-
ticularly that variety known as nerv-
ous dyspepsia. It will relieve the
languor and prostration felt by con-
sumptives. It will cure hypochondria.
It will cure neuralgia. It will cure
the headache. It will cure a broken
spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed,
we might make a long list of nervous
maladies that sleep will cure?

"Let me look at a revolver," said a
man who walked into a store at Sand-
stone, Mo., and a weapon was shown
him. "Show me the cartridge," he
added, and he carelessly loaded one of
the chambers. "Excuse me for
using this a minute," he further re-
marked, and shot himself through the
brain.

Since the introduction of the lung
pad, every part of the human frame
may be considered provided for.
Those portions that have escaped the
pad have previously been attended to
with the paddle.—[Peoria Call.]

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST, SOUTH.—REV. J. S. SIMS, Pas-
tor. Services every Sunday morning and night,
Prayer Meetings Thursday nights. Sunday School
at 9:30 A. M. J. S. Sims, Superintendent. The
Woman's Female Missionary Society meets here on
the 1st Sunday in each month, at 2 o'clock. Mrs.
T. T. Davies, President.

BAPTIST.—REV. J. M. BAYNE, Pastor. Services
on Second and Fourth Sundays, morning and
night. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday after-
noon. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. E. E. Barrow,
Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN.—Worship by the congregation ev-
ery Lord's day. Preaching by Eld. Jos. Ballou on
First and Third Lord's days. Sunday School
at 9:30 A. M. Jos. Severance, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN, SOUTH.—No Pastor. Un-
ion Sunday School at 9:30. John W. Ball,
Superintendent. Union Prayer Meeting Wednes-
day nights.

PRESBYTERIAN, NORTH.—REV. J. S. HAYS,
Pastor, preaching on Second and Fourth Sun-
days, morning and night.

HOTELS.

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pared to accommodate all who may patronize us.

IN A FIRST-CLASS MANNER.

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MEALS, 40 CTS.

J. T. HARRIS.

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E. H. BURNSIDE, - Prop'r.

The McNeil Massacre at Palmyra.

We have received a copy of a Missouri paper, sent by Hon. A. C. Cook, of Perrin, Mo., which contains the following notice of McNeil, the scamp whom Hayes had the audacity to appoint U. S. Marshal for Missouri, but who very properly failed of confirmation by the Senate:

So long as God gives us life and the land is cursed with the presence of McNeil, we feel it to be our solemn duty to rehearse, once every year the story of the most atrocious and horrible occurrence in all the annals of barbarous warfare.

On the 17th day of October, 1862, just nine years ago next Tuesday, a deed was enacted in the fair grounds at Palmyra, Missouri, which sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world.

Ten brave, and true, and innocent men were taken from their prison, driven to the edge of town, seated on their rough board coffins, for no crime of their own, and murdered like so many swine.

MURDERED! BUTCHERED!! By the hell-spawned and hell-bred, treble-damned old blotch upon creation's face, John McNeil, until recent years, by the grace of bayonets, tom fletcher and the Devil, Sheriff of St. Louis county.

MURDERED! SHOT TO DEATH!! There was our poor, handsome, gallant boy-hood friend, Tom Silencer—

As pure a soul as ever winged its flight from blood stained sod to that God who will yet, to all eternity, damn the fleshly butcher McNeil!!

POOR TOM!! He was a model, a paragon of manly grace and beauty—

So exquisitely formed, features so perfect and so fair, so brave and yet so gentle, that even the vile reptile, Winchell, now editor of the Hannibal Courier, said that "in his beauty and his wickedness he reminded him of Abraham."

POOR FELLOW!! He was engaged to be married to a young lady in Monroe county.

When he learned he was to be shot he sent for his wedding suit, which had just been made, declaring that if he couldn't be married in it he intended to die in it.

Arrayed in his elegant black broad-cloth and white silk vest, when he mounted his horse, he was to be seen in the wagon that was to bear him to death, he looked as if he was going to be married instead of shot.

The very guards cried like children when they laid him good-bye.

Raising his cap and bowing to the weeping women who lined the streets, he was driven from their sight forever.

Half an hour afterward six musket balls had pierced his noble breast, and his white silk wedding vest was torn and dyed in his martyr-blood!

There was poor old Willis Baker, his head whitened with the snows of more than seventy winters—

HEROIC OLD MAN!! With his white hair streaming in the wind, he seated himself on his rifle coffin, and died without a shudder, refusing, with his last breath, to forgive his executioners, and swearing he would "meet them and torment them in hell through all eternity!"

There was that helpless, half-idiot boy from Lewis county, who allowed himself to be blind-folded; then hearing Silencer and the others refuse, slipped under one corner of his handcuff, and seeing the rest with their eyes uncovered, removed the handcuff from his own, and died as innocent as a lamb!

There was Hamstead and Bixler, Lake and McPheters.

And there was that wondrous martyr of all—young Smith of Knox county who died for another man.

Humphrey was the doomed man. His heart-broken wife, in widow's weeds, with her right helpless little ones in deep mourning, that was only less black than the anguish they endured, or the heart of him to whom they appealed, rushed to the feet of McNeil, and in accents so piteous that a soul of adamant must have melted under it, besought him for the life of the husband and father.

SHE WAS BRUTALLY REFUSED. But Strachan, the monster of Shelby county, whom the Angel of God, a few months afterward, smote with Herod's rottenness and worms—Strachan, whose flesh literally rotted and fell from his living skeleton at New Orleans—Strachan, who has long been paying in the deepest, blackest, hottest holes in perdition, the penalty of his forty-damned-damning deserting crimes—was Provost Marshal.

He saw the frantic agony of the woman, called her into his office and told her he would save her husband if she would give him three hundred dollars, and then submit—But, oh! humanity shudders, sickens at the horrid proposal!

The wretched, half-crazed, agonized wife, not knowing what she did, acceded to save her husband's life—and the next morning she was found lying insane and nearly dead, with her babe at her breast, near the public spring of Palmyra.

After all this, her husband was only released that another should be shot in his place!

YOUNG SMITH WAS SELECTED. And then ensued a contest without a parallel in all the six thousand years of human history.

Humphrey refused to let any man die in his stead, declaring that he should feel himself a murderer if he did.

Smith protested that he was only a poor orphan boy, and so far as he knew there was not a soul on earth to grieve for him; that Humphrey had a large family, entirely dependent on him for daily bread, and it was his duty to live while he could.

And Smith the simple country lad, only seventeen years old, the hero without a peer on all Fame's mighty scroll, took his seat on his rough box—and he was shot.

Will not God eternally damn his murderer?

We might dwell for hours on the incidents connected with this most frightful Butchery of ancient and modern ages.

Household Poets.

Under this head the Boston Journal of Chemistry names several dangerous substances which find their way into households. There are two or three volatile liquids used in families which are particularly dangerous, and must be employed, if at all, with special care. Benzine, ether and strong ammonia constitute this class of agents. The two first named liquids are employed in cleansing gloves and other wearing apparel, and in removing oil stains from carpets, curtains, etc. The liquids are highly volatile, and flash into vapor so soon as the cork of the vial containing them is removed. Their vapors are very combustible, and will inflame at long distances from ignited candles or gas flames, and consequently they should never be used in the evening when the house is lighted. Explosions of a very dangerous nature will occur if the vapor of these liquids is permitted to escape into a room in considerable quantity. In view of the great hazard of handling these liquids, cautious housekeepers will not allow them to be brought into their dwellings, and this course is commendable. As regards ammonia, or water of ammonia, it is a very powerful agent, especially the stronger kinds sold by druggists. An accident in its use has recently come under our notice, in which a young lady lost her life by taking a few drops through mistake. Breathing the gas under certain circumstances causes serious harm to the lungs and membranes of the mouth and nose. It is an agent much used at the present time for cleansing purposes, and it is unquestionable if proper care is used in its employment. The vials holding it should be kept apart from others containing medicines, etc., and rubber stoppers to the vials should be used. Oxalic acid is considerably employed in families for cleaning brass and copper utensils. This substance is highly poisonous, and must be kept and used with great caution. In crystalline structure it closely resembles sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, and therefore frequent mistakes are made and lives lost. Every agent which goes into families among inexperienced persons should be kept in a safe place, and labeled properly and used with care.

The heart is a machine. The heart is probably the most efficient piece of physical apparatus known. From a purely mechanical point of view it is something like eight times as efficient as the best steam engine. It may be described, mechanically, as little more than a double force pump furnished with two reservoirs and two pipes of outflow; and the main problem of its action is hydro-dynamical. The left ventricle has a capacity of about three ounces; it beats 75 times a minute; and the work done in overcoming the resistance of the circulating system is equivalent to lifting its charge of blood a little short of ten feet (9.223 ft.). The average weight of the heart is a little under ten ounces (9.39 oz.). The daily work of the left ventricle is in round numbers, ninety foot tons; adding the work of the right ventricle, the work of the entire organ is nearly one hundred and twenty-five foot-tons. The hourly work of the heart is accordingly equivalent to lifting itself twenty thousand feet an hour.

An active mountain climber can average 1,000 feet of ascent an hour, or one-twentieth the work of the heart. The prize Alp engine, "Bavaria," lifted its own weight 2,700 feet an hour, thus demonstrating only one-eight the efficiency of the heart. Four elements have to be considered in estimating the heart's work: (1) the statical pressure of the blood column equal to the animal's height, which has to be sustained; (2) the force consumed in overcoming the inertia of the blood-vessels; (3) the resistance offered by the capillary vessels; (4) the friction in the heart itself. This, in a state of health, is kept at its minimum by the lubricated serous membrane of the pericardium.—[Scientific American.]

THE FIRST AMERICAN PATENT.—The first American patent for an invention was issued to Samuel Hopkins, at New York, on the 31st day of July, 1790, for an improved process of making potash and pearlash.

A recommendation to the House of Representatives to appropriate \$500 for the purchase of this patent was made by Secretary Schurz, January 8th. The present possessor of the document is E. T. Hals, of Columbus, Ohio. It is written on a sheet of parchment in a round, old-fashioned hand, signed by George Washington, and certified by Ed. Randolph, Attorney General, as being conformable to the act of Congress to promote the useful arts, and its delivery to the grantee is certified by Thomas Jefferson, with the seal of the United States.

Dan Dennison, the famous race driver, was telling in Max Wagner's saloon, the other evening, about the many kinds of whisky he drank in traveling over the coast to drive at different races and fairs. "I have been into some pretty tough bars," said he as he shifted a hood which he was carrying, from one arm to the other, "but the worst drink of liquor I ever got was in Reno. In less than two minutes after I swallowed it down it stopped my watch.—[Stockton Mail.]

An Essay on Man. Man was made in dry weather. He was made of dust. Quite a number have never recovered from their creation; they are still dry.

For awhile he knocked around over the Garden of Eden, and then went to the house, but he had to cook his own supper, there was no stove-wood chopped and things went on in a bad shape generally.

The next morning it was the same way. He had to make his own bed and sweep out. His socks were dirty and his arm would run through a hole in his sleeve. So he was dissatisfied.

The next night, when he went to sleep the creator punished him by making one of his ribs into a woman, a great misfortune to the race.

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